

# MACLEAN'S<sup>15¢</sup>

Canada's National Magazine

August 7 1965

The promise of estrogen:  
**NEW LIFE  
FOR WOMEN**

WHY EXPO '67  
ISN'T GOING TO FLOP

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What makes  
GORDON SINCLAIR run  
on & on & on & on & on







**Recent book reviews:** My first column — or at least the second's number and children of the same. Dr. Chomsky's *Control* grants for much more than I've ever seen — in particular, the office of the Secretary, and in administrative matters of appeal, showing that he has been working hard for the past few years. He is now publishing in *Current* (the *Journal of Economics and Political Science*) different papers in the subject to each group in the American Sociological Association, which is the only one in the US and TV network, including a full half-hour on a CBC TV program, and responded to a book donated for his review on Chomsky's book and already available.

"He's doing more than anyone else in Canada to make the idea catch on," says Douglas Fisher, the New Democratic MP from Port Arthur, who was among the earliest supporters of the multicultural scheme.

Directly or indirectly, at least \$250,000 has been received.

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Another example of CGE engineered quality: The Canadian General Electric Power Mower has push-button power. Starts and stops at the touch of a button. It's electric-quiet; push-slide levers give you five different cutting heights; folding handle for compact portability. A new dimension in ease and efficiency.



CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC

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Medicine's new boon to women:



## A pill that prolongs the prime of life

A FIFTY-FOUR-YEAR-OLD woman, who for ten years had been complaining of fatigue, nervous tension, aching joints, occasional headaches and fits of heavy depression, announced recently to her doctor, "I feel happy, well and gay." To the same doctor, a second patient, a woman of thirty-nine, reported, "I have passed the tasks of the bridge game." Still another patient, a woman of thirty-seven, told him, "I feel simply wonderful now."

Most of the three had undergone a miracle. Along with thirty-two other women, all with symptoms of menopause failure—the menopause—they had been treated for up to two years by a Calgary gynecologist, Dr. Donald C. McEwen, who administered in every case carefully controlled doses of two hormones, estrogen and progesterone (estrogen being a family of hormones and progesterone one of them). This therapy was based on the theory that the menopause is a deficiency disease, not a normal physiological process, as is inevitable in middle age.

Thousands of doctors in Canada and the U.S. are today challenging orthodox medical thought on the menopause and women's complaints of the deep and irremediable "change-of-life" in middle age. These doctors believe hormone replacement therapy has implications that a few years ago would have been dismissed as fantastic. "Estrogens are out of the fashion of psychiatry," the American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology was told at its annual meeting last April, "but they may well be the spring that feed the fountain."

The ecology of the menopause as a deficiency disease, comparable, like

Until recently the terrors and discomforts of middle life were thought to be inescapable. Now tests prove that with two hormones, estrogen and progesterone, they can be avoided. But doctors are divided on the important question: should nature be interfered with?

By Jeannine Locke

diabetes, by drugs, casts doubt on the orthodox insistence not only of female distress characteristic of middle age, but of many major health problems afflicting older women. According to the new concept, the menopause is not merely the end of a woman's reproductive powers; far more importantly it is the beginning of deep and damaging metabolic changes due to her deprivation of sex hormones. A woman's bones are affected, they become brittle and thin, her skin begins to wrinkle and crease. She loses the protective against atherosclerosis—the cause of heart attacks and strokes—that was previously built into her femininity. The hormones were vulnerable then before to cancer of the breast and ovaries. And all because, many doctors now believe, she has not been supplied with more than her women to compensate for her body's ecology. Following the menopause, is menopause then?

Many other doctors disagree. It is a safe prediction that the controversy will continue for some years to be increasingly contro-

versal. An impressive amount of research into their function has already been done, much more is needed to correct a conservative profession so much as to call it as they see the menopause as no longer natural or necessary. Some facts, however, have been established.

Artificial hormones are now available that alter two of the three fundamental features of the menopause. They cannot prevent a woman's ability to produce children. When the ovaries die, a woman is done reproducing. But estrogens, as tablets or capsules, along with oral progesterone, too, with rare exception, simulate the minimal periods of a woman's child-bearing years and eliminate or minimize many of the unpleasant or painful symptoms and aftereffects of the so-called change of life. What is still controversial is whether these drugs should be used for this purpose. Some among these doctors who accept the efficacy of hormone replacement, close a dispensation over when and for how long it should be administered.

The Canadian Medical Association Journal, an eminent medical, left no doubt about where it stands on the controversy. As for whether the drug should be used, the Journal's editorial duty, "Many students of the problem are convinced that if it was used freely with the problem of salivary gland failure during the middle years of life, the necessity of replacement therapy would never be questioned but would be accepted as such." How long should the drug be administered? The CMAA Journal replied, "In the general case of knowledge it seems that unless specific contraindications exist (indications that) continued on page 39

# HOW CANADA IS BUILDING (in spite of all you've heard) THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH

BY ERIC HUTTON / Why is the man below smiling as he surveys this wasteland? He's Robert Shaw, deputy commissioner-general of Expo '67, and he knows what will be here in about 18 months. For what he sees ahead, look overleaf

PERHAPS IT'S THE OPTIMISM of Canadian planners (or the pace of a fast-developing as a capital of control over man, labor and equipment) and while a team of over 100 experts is busy working to assemble the grand show on earth by some Expo '67, many of the other nations within Canada are busy understanding it with plans and data centers.

Expo '67 will never happen. It's being run by private donors who spend their own organizing, recruiting, and maintaining each other. So even if Canada ever Expo will be an abandoned ghost town on a small lot on the St. Lawrence.

Expo '67 will happen for in 1969 — in Montreal in Canada's Centennial year. (In Winnipeg a few American Cities officials insist) but Expo would be postponed, and would large government from the Corps as the only national body part of Centennial celebration.)

Expo officials have no real solution, saying it is only a matter of time. Expo '67, however, is not in it primarily concerned in saving federal money to build a 1,000-acre site, integrated in Toronto's Canadian National Exhibition.

Industrial concerns are boycotting Expo because they were long closed to hard sell their products. Worst of all, the big

American companies, having feared their Canadian subsidiaries to contribute to New York World's Fair exhibits, are withdrawing from Expo, since they don't see any profit in it.

Expo is broke already and below it is even. If it ever begins it will have paid up a deficit that will burden Canadian taxpayers for years to come.

Along with the main reason, among dozens more (My own forecast, judging the St. Lawrence for the Expo's site will include the earth's flow and energy the already depleted Great Lakes.)

The truth is revealed by a hard look at the numbers of Expo — continued overleaf



Anybody, but anybody, can sponsor a piece of Expo: a park bench or a flagpole for only \$100, a bridge for \$60,000, or six months of pyrotechnics for \$375,000.



On the barren flats seen on the previous pages will rise the billion-dollar Expo '87 complex shown here in planners' models. A sky view (above) shows Montreal in the background, Mackay Pier, housing Robert G. LaSalle, and other exhibits. The Expo '87 site is the Expo '87 site, the Expo '87 site, the Expo '87 site. The Expo '87 site is the Expo '87 site, the Expo '87 site, the Expo '87 site.

with that as a part and a part in opening the door.

It is essential to present the idea of development to the public in a way that is not only a good product in the Expo area. Expo officials must be prepared to answer to the public the question: "What is the Expo area?" and the answer is: "The Expo area is the Expo area."

More important, Expo's planners are also to hold the line on the availability of the Expo area—no one else can build there. Expo's planners are also to hold the line on the availability of the Expo area—no one else can build there. Expo's planners are also to hold the line on the availability of the Expo area—no one else can build there.

In developing the Expo project, Expo planners have at their disposal a number of tools. They have at their disposal a number of tools. They have at their disposal a number of tools. They have at their disposal a number of tools.

Early this spring, Expo planners looked at the Expo area and decided that they would build it all over. They decided to build it all over. They decided to build it all over. They decided to build it all over.

• This time, the Expo planners are looking at the Expo area and deciding that they will build it all over. They will build it all over. They will build it all over.

of skilled military students earned a rough or first class diploma in the light of a good product in the Expo area. Expo officials must be prepared to answer to the public the question: "What is the Expo area?" and the answer is: "The Expo area is the Expo area."

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# How to eat the scenery

The lush New Brunswick countryside has supplied Jack Humphrey's paintings—and his wife—with subjects, images, and collections have come to a reckoning. But there was a time when his only reward for dedication to his art was a bear-skin rug.

BY NORMAN CREIGHTON

Humphrey, an artist, painter, and writer, has been in the city with his family for a long time. He is a native of New Brunswick, Canada.



A TALL, GRAY-HAIRED MAN, who managed to look purposeful in spite of his green sweater and short, dark hair, Jack Humphrey was a quiet, unassuming man. He was a native of New Brunswick, Canada, and he had been in the city for a long time. He was a native of New Brunswick, Canada, and he had been in the city for a long time.

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Evolution of a Jack Humphrey abstract painting is shown at the right. First step: he took a color photograph of leaves floating in a well, to capture passing light effects. Then he painted a representational canvas, refined it in a second picture to a semi-abstract, and in a third to a full abstract. Each is finished with leafy layers of varying tones.





## Last of the Grand Hotels



It's all chandeliers and Edwardian disdain for Montreal's upstart skyscrapers that surround it — a vanishing way of life that attracts royalty and those who like to live as if they were. / BY KEN JOHNSTONE

LIKE A CHARM OLD FOWNSHIRE at a City Cup weekend, the Windsor Hotel radiantly surveys the bewildering new world of soaring sky scrapers around Montreal's Downtown Square these days — and it is not impressed. For this square window-looking place represents a way of life that seems all but vanished from the modern scene, and an out-of-date notion is the neighborhood leap with such new skyscrapers in one day now demanded. So much so that it has almost been right handed down to barely three hundred, and it has little in common with the kind of modern hotel epitomized by its guest rival, the Queen Elizabeth just two blocks away.

The Queen Elizabeth with its sociological of public rooms, restaurants and 1,200 bedrooms, has undoubtedly taken leadership in Montreal for conventions and large parties. It is in the Queen Elizabeth that most visitors to Montreal first turn. They may, of course, have to sit awhile on their luggage before they can register. Then they are shipped up officially to one of several loads of elevators in their air-conditioned rooms off any of twenty identical corridors. All this helps provide that happy feeling of being in a Hilton hotel anywhere in the world. The Montreal Mount Royal Hotel provides a reasonable benchmark of the Windsor's high-class atmosphere.

But it's not like this in the Windsor. There the showman may accompany you on sight if you're here before your baggage is put behind up as you come at the door, the room clerk addresses you by name, and if you have a reservation, you proceed to your room immediately by one of the two steady grand staircases, accompanied by a valet or bellman who exchanges observations on the state of the nation with one of the doleful doorman operators. Your room will be a spacious, high-ceilinged, deep-windowed place, tastefully furnished with (placed unobtrusively) such modern trappings as TV radio and a dial phone for the nation's various and exotic calls. The bathroom is likely to be as big as the room, and if you have a suite, the room chandeliers will be matched by slightly smaller ones in the bathroom. You'll get the impression that the rooms on both sides of yours are empty, for the walls will yield no neighborly chatter or misbehavior.

If you have no reservation and the hotel has no rooms vacant, the desk clerk usually calls the Queen Elizabeth to try to get you heard up there and he'll send you out by taxi to the Windsor's 13

rooms. They want to make sure you'll come back to the Windsor the next time you visit Montreal.

What you go down to one of the hotel's three dining rooms for lunch or dinner, the maître d'hôtel knows you on sight, too, if not, he'll surely have your name on your second visit. After a day's stay it seems that practically every employee in the place knows who you are. It's all very flattering to the ego, but they've been doing that for years at the Windsor. It's the kind of attention you expect in a first-class European hotel. That's why the Windsor is just about the last of its kind in North America.

From the day it was first opened, on February 12, 1876, by Canadian MNC governor-general, Lord Dufferin, the Windsor seems to have attracted nobility. A glance through the hotel's Golden Book reveals the names of nearly every governing official from Lord Dufferin to General Verner, and Britain's royal family apparently followed their travels' example. The two great events in the hotel's history took place in May, 1939, when George VI and Queen Elizabeth were there and twelve years later when the then Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip stayed the day.

Other names in the Golden Book include the Duke of Windsor as Prince of Wales (three times in the twenties), the Duke of Kent, the Duchess of Kent with Princess Alexandra, Princess Alice and Prince Philip, who paid a return visit two years ago. The hotel also contains Vincent Auriol as president of France, General de Gaulle King Peter of Yugoslavia, King George II of Greece, the Queen of Belgium, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, Queen Wilhelmina, and the two Princesses, Juliana and Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands. Canada's prime ministers, from Sir John A. Macdonald to Lester B. Pearson, have chosen the Windsor as their Montreal home, and Quebec's premiers, including the late Maurice Duplessis and Jean Lesage, have made it their local headquarters.

However, the heyday of the Windsor as a haven for distinguished guests was during the Regency regime, which extended roughly from 1855, when the late Senator Donald Raymond bought the hotel, until 1937, when the death of J. Aldrich Raymond, the senator's brother. This hotel passed into the hands of a Swiss group headed by Rosemarie Schneider Aka Goldstein. Within 10 months a series of fires leveled the old. / continued on page 34



**Some people  
are beginning  
to like him**

He's always knocking fluoridation, the Bible, and talking of the money he makes. He's damned, threatened, called "slob" and worse. But what worries Gordon Sineclair is, enemies he's worked so hard to make are turning into—ugh—fans

BY ALEXANDER ROSS

Other Siskind critics have been denied access to Christchurch. Those points are a group of innocent onlookers upon three days on their lives in the majestic lobby of Siskind's native Toronto, CFBF in Toronto, print for his memoirs. Most recently a CFBF inmate phoned to announce that he would be dropping in to Siskind's home the following afternoon to see him. Siskind's wife, who lives in the same house, was told to let him up. Last night they agreed a Toronto media very much succeeded in stamping to plants several suspected journalists. Siskind observed once CFBF that were more strongly apply the rights of free speech. This comment brought an especially glibly oblique of theirs including a sophisticated death threat line in his name who proposed to soon a Johnson's cough through his nose.

— Siskind's wife and a phone call from a woman who said she'd spent the most time with Siskind in the last few years. She said she was very anxious. Siskind, even all the people with professional credentials

On Close Up, he said his net worth was \$440,000, most of it acquired through undeclared investments he made during the 1990s. A couple of years later, when he addressed a meeting of the Montana Teacher Bureau, the figure had swelled to \$445,000. First page. / continued on page 20

## ALGERIA

where freedom rules with fear

Three years ago French North Africa emerged from a blood bath into independence. Canadian adventurer Pierre Sodière, who covered the bitter last days of French rule for *Maclean's*, recently returned — to find discontent that was to lead eventually to the overthrow of Ben Bouli, "the Moroccan

An interview on July 3, 1963, with a French Algerian, who was then a student at the University of Algiers, confirmed the existence of the French colony in Algeria. He said that he had been in the French colony at Oran in the Algerian Sahara. I was with elderly Algerians who were Algerian people themselves. He said that he had seen thousands of Europeans who had been taken away from the country during the Algerian war. He said that he had seen many Europeans during the war. There had been a great deal of violence. He said that he had seen many Europeans who had been taken away from the country during the Algerian war. He said that he had seen many Europeans who had been taken away from the country during the Algerian war. He said that he had seen many Europeans who had been taken away from the country during the Algerian war.

As we flew north, through the night across the Atlas Mountains and then on to Italy, I wondered what would become of the Algeria where I had lived for a year and returned to visit during the OAS campaigns of violence. For two and a half years I wondered. Earlier this year I went back to Algeria.

It was raining hard as I crossed the border into Tuxtla at 2:30. Tuxtla, the Tuxtla Frontier zone was a wild old trading on the top of a hill. The Papirales and Theroanites, Republic of Algeria's customs and immigration men were in a tiny shabby cafe a few hundred yards across a shallow valley, and surrounded by the pressures of the abundant barbed wire fence and guardposts that formerly ran for a hundred and fifty miles down the border. Inside, huddled around a small and smoky, open hearth a dozen young black and white soldiers. They looked like the soldiers I had seen in the mountains. The soldiers that was still young and were a green jacketed up. The huddled soldiers for several days. He looked like a Gulf head and spoke bad French. One of the soldiers seemed to be anxious.

Then I faced the concert itself. He was thorough, and for the first time in my life I came close to getting caught reporting currency, which is an offense as numerous with study reporters and currency newsmen. I had bought Betty Bealand's book

or these financial issues as they are now called in Texas. I get these where Nigerian money and worth much. You should get a large amount of money in the black market changing dollars to dollars. Unfortunately, I don't have any hard currency — dollars, euros or pounds — left to spend. It is difficult to convince even the different systems online that you could drive an automobile without financial resources across the country without a date in your pocket.

couldn't show signs as I showed him fifteen old Polish stories that were running around my bedroom. Outside Poland, shops are without flour, namely the young man was disappointed, and I was pleased through.

From the moment I crossed water over the Mississippi at Madison for my first safari in South Africa the first thing I noticed was that I was in a sharp corner. In 1962 there was bloody fighting and then in the mountains between warring Americans and warring Germans. It was dark and I drove through the rain. The road, all but abandoned by civilian traffic for six years, had been badly stopped up by French tanks. Don Jefferson independence I had been over every road in the country that I was passing through. I knew the Tuck-Archie before the Roman victory at Kharos, the Roman ruins at Marbury and even the last mile at Maricopa. But now I was an outsider. I was in a country that I knew better than any other stretch of Canada.

break was in fact an investment with a good sense. In square in fact with clipped hair men and the machine payment is more than and only. There is one another still again and even while on the highway towards the Pacific Ocean. One of the men, a young man, was a son of a Greek. The first thing I heard there the hotel was owned by an American Providence. He told me just after independence to an Arab. Six months later the Arab was nationalized now it is like nearly all hotel, and many small hotels — a mistake by the way. The de Gaulle was a very strong conviction. From here, I could see the sea. I continued on my way.



Despite a long-term rise since 1980, the U.S. stock market has been flat since 1999. It took more than 10 years to reach the 1999 peak, and it has since fallen 20% from its peak. The U.S. stock market is now at a level that is 10% below the 1999 peak. The U.S. stock market is now at a level that is 10% below the 1999 peak.



Arms are in water about 1000 yds to 10000 yds. In some cases, it is 1000 yds. In some cases, it is 10000 yds. In some cases, it is 1000 yds. In some cases, it is 10000 yds.

PHOTO STORY BY BOB NEWLANDS

THINK BEACHY WITHOUT THE obvious elements for most coastal idylls: dark is whirling with the rays in their splendour. But for beaches of beautiful Canadian islands, the last that the rest of Canada is looking for (the beaches are not there) is a handful of picturesque dwellers. Until a few weeks ago they were conserving, long all sorts of remote Canada in New Hampshire recently. Many Washington where one of nature's happier scenes has made water almost a practical state.

[illegible]

To get to it, they work up a steep road and onto the hillside that follows the river. But before then — there are no stairs — they hike through a mass of birch and hemlock piled at the foot of the still-living towers of evergreen, and not as the sun



Montezuma Royal Lanes was one of the hundreds of businesses who sends its programs (this spring) before our 100,000 readers. It is a business building on its winning ways.

If skiers had their way, there wouldn't be a summer. For hundreds of downhill fanatics in eastern Canada, the next best thing is...

grd still small. Finally, the seedlings pulled down the steeping loss of 1 to 2 seeds each. They were planted less dense.

There is, indeed, evidence on coming down, as many of them are very, very dangerous. Fellow citizens have died in the same area, 1956, and others have a growing record being arrested by troops if it all we had were, certainly the use of武力, rather than otherwise down the mountain.

For the citizens to the Tachibana there, the dangers and the discomforts are the main ingredients of the treacherous mystique. This version, a few decades developed to new openings to modernism may have also taken into the old as modernization almost a state of falling out. In 1959, a massive year old American named Yama Maki changed a moment of the massive incident in the annual culture: the redesigning of the city. The new order plan, a massive plan, had a massive shaking straight down the street. The massive shaking straight down the street, the massive shaking straight down the street, the massive shaking straight down the street. And although the street was buried years ago, the massive shaking straight down the street, the massive shaking straight down the street, the massive shaking straight down the street. It was the dangerous, the massive shaking straight down the street, the massive shaking straight down the street, the massive shaking straight down the street. But these, Tachibana, are not so much a reverse move, a way of life.

**A MIDSUMMER  
SNOWFIELD  
FOR SKIERS  
WHO WON'T  
CALL IT QUILTS**

It's early summer at the bottom of Mount Washington in Indianman Bay, halfway up the mountain's east mountain. Glaciers melt, go there to bring heat with a warm front, the heat is not good for some reasons. For others it's a good



*Price: \$100.00. Available. And format will it be on CD?*





## The hard-boiled mutiny

We were, during that one morning, after dinner and drinking port (Which was rare for me. It always was. It was my analgesic. This glass of it and I forgot the need.) The cygnets bawled on the door "Why? come in." We rose and he came and sat on the fire bench in front of our electric fan, please



At ten-fifty the ship's company fell in on the quarterdeck and the officers stood, shouting around the uncommanded leader. After a few moments the commander-in-chief's large voice roared the headband and pulled rapidly toward an "Fall in" and the first lieutenant. We pulled around "Carry" / continued on page 41



prints or black-and-white snapshots, you get the same dependable quality, still after all, from year to year, with Kodak film. And a whole heap of lasting memories.















"Electric heating is much cleaner," says Mrs. Dupuis. She feels her peaceful work requires much less dusting and her clothes stay clean for longer wear than she has when electric heating. "We just don't have any dust and dirt piling up anymore."

## Electric heating is clean

**...in fact, to hear the Dupuis family talk about it, it's almost a magic, new way of life!**

Mrs. Dupuis considers it her great good fortune to have a home where there's no need to be always dusting ... a home that magically seems to

keep itself clean. Let the Dupuis' tell you the many rewarding advantages that can be yours through the magic of electric heating.



This is the house that Mr. Dupuis built on N. N. & Fremont—after he had "sampled" electric heating.

Mr. Dupuis is a builder. About five weeks ago he was doing some work on an electrically heated home. As Mr. Dupuis puts it, "The best reason to be in even all the time, it really made me feel it was different." Now, after a year in his own electrically heated home, he states that he would never again have anything else.



Does electric heating provide extra living space? Ask Mr. Dupuis. "By installing electric heating I got the good-sized extra room in my basement," says Mr. Dupuis. "I have an extra space at all and the whole basement is just as comfortable as the rest of the house. I am sure that is settled with the rest, too."

Electric heating gives even temperatures throughout every room of their home—there will be no hot—then there is cooling. "You don't get too warm and then too cool," says Mr. Dupuis. "I think this has a lot to do with the children's health." "We don't have a cold in the house all winter long," adds Mrs. Dupuis. "It's never too dry."



Electric heating is one of the many comfort features of the famous Hydronic all-electric homes. For full information, consult a qualified electric heating contractor or your Hydro.



**your hydro**





















Summer's the time when you need something *more* than a soft drink—so reach for ice cold Coca-Cola, and lots of it. Nothing soft about the taste of Coke.

things go  
better  
with  
**Coke**



TRADE MARK REG.